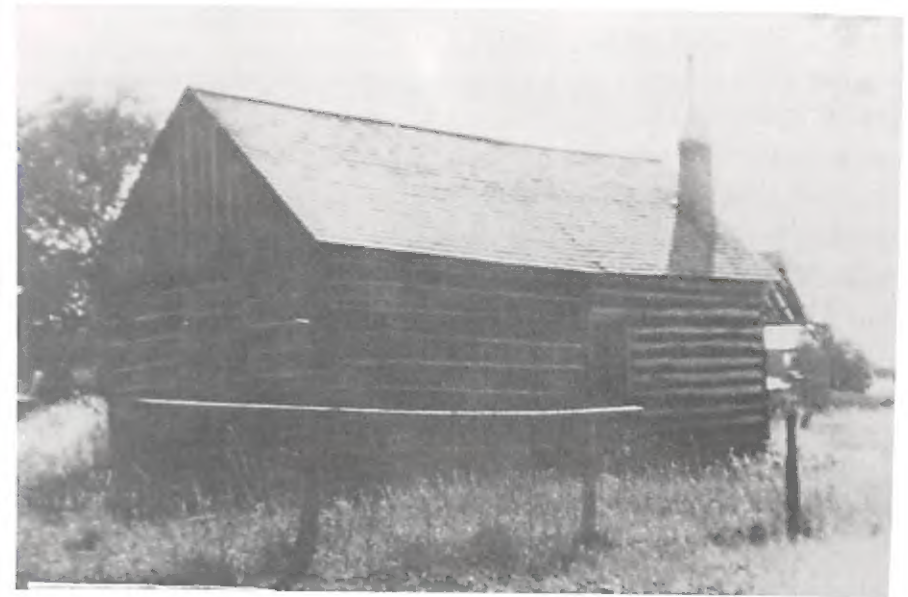


Wasatch Co. Building Survey

Name of Building: John Hansen Log Home

Information Required	Date Found
Location:	
Address: <u>240 E 400 So</u> Town: <u>Heber UT</u>	
Architect: <u>apparently John Hansen</u>	
Builders:	
Building Material:	
Style of Building:	
Date Built:	
Original Owners: <u>John Hansen Family</u>	
FGS	
Pedigree	
Histories	
Pictures	
✓ Picture of original home.	
Subsequent Owners: <u>——→ LDS Church</u>	
Notes:	
References: <u>1. Heber Third Ward History</u> <u>p. 34, p 13,</u>	



R. Raymond Green MD
375 E 2nd North
Heber City, UT 84052

1-9-90

OUR SECOND HEBER THIRD WARD CHAPEL

In Bishop Ray Berg's historic account he has written of the increasing need for a larger, more modern and adequate chapel for the services and activities of the Heber Third Ward. He has presented a brief record of the fund-raising projects and the construction of the building located at 240 East 400 South. The following additional information is supplied from the Dedication Service booklet.

The Main Street Chapel was nearing an age of half-a-century and many and extensive repairs were mandatory. The most urgent, connection of the Chapel to the sewer lines and a curb and gutter project were completed. Other repairs and enlargements at a total cost of \$180,000 seemed necessary.

By 1958 talk of a New Chapel instead of these expensive repairs was considered. The usual pros and cons were accepted and rejected. Early in 1960 it was decided to build a New Chapel. On February 14, 1960, Ward members were asked to send a "Valentine" in the form of a contribution as the first effort. For a year or two, funds were collected, plans discussed and finally accepted.

The project was almost overwhelming. Ward members were asked to contribute to a new Seminary and a new Stake Center, in addition to our own Ward Chapel.

Contributions came in steadily. Family dinners and entertainments; banquets and bazaars were common and frequent and everyone had a penny bank.

A Chapel site was purchased at the corner of Fourth South and Third East. Then came more fund-raising activities. The harder Ward members worked, under Bishop Berg's direction, the greater became our spiritual activities and our blessings.

Monday, March 25, 1963. The Third Ward Chapel site was surveyed.

Saturday, April 6, 1963, the building dimensions were measured.

Monday, April 8, 1963, members of the Bishopric with Brother Veit of the Church Building Committee met to complete plans to start work. Present at the meeting were: Bishopric, Clerks and Russell J. Robertson who was sent to us to supervise the project, also Ward members who had been appointed to oversee special divisions as follows:

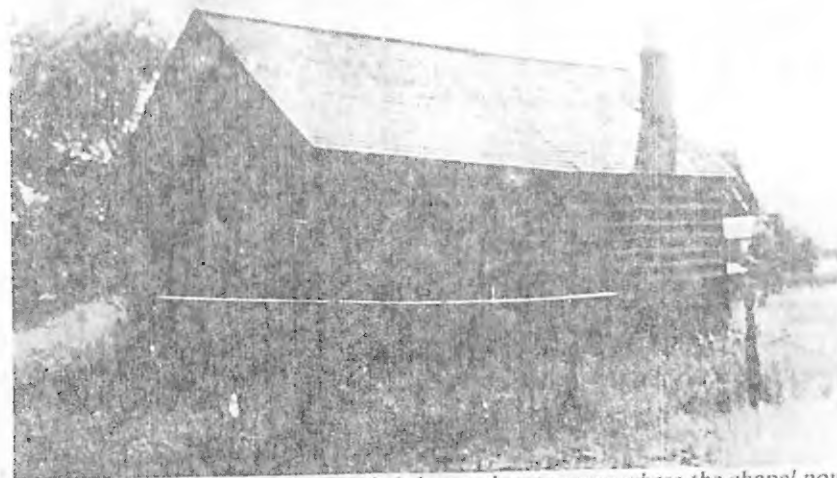
Leland Holdaway — Plumbing and Heating.

L. A. Wootton and Barton Davis — Electrical.

Manila Patterson — Project Clerk.

The meeting began at 7:30 p.m. and lasted until midnight.

Finance Committee consisted of the following: Glen and Margene Cobbley, Joint Chairmen, with Bert Dayton, Bob J. Patterson, C. L. Watkins, Ernest Broadhead, Rulon Lewis, Roe Carlile, Harold Horrocks, Rollin Lawton, Leslie Bethers and Horace Turnbow. Later as Glen and Margene Cobbley moved from the Ward, Lynn M. Stanley was made Chairman.



The old John Hansen home occupied the northeast corner where the chapel now stands. (240 East 400 South)

3rd Ward Book

bedrooms, halls and stairways. There was no central heating and rooms were warmed with fireplaces or stoves that had to be periodically blackened and shined. Wood and coal were used for heating purposes. It took three days in a horse drawn wagon to haul a load of coal from Coalville, Utah. In the Social Hall and the Stake Tabernacle big old pot-bellied stoves in the corners of the halls supplied warmth on cold days or nights.

Outside privies were in vogue and the round tin washtub doubled as the bath tub in many households. Water was heated in a reservoir attached to the coal stove, or was heated on top of the stove for bathing and clothes washing.

Most households were almost self-sustaining. Nearly every family had a cow or cows, pigs, chickens and horses. Horses were employed in farming, construction work, road and canal building, logging and for transportation. Some families had sheep. Hay and grains were raised in the fields surrounding the town and cows were taken to pastures also surrounding the town, in the early morning and herded home again in the early evening by young boys and girls of the different families.

Each family raised a big garden of vegetables to be eaten fresh in summer or to be preserved by bottling or drying for winter use. Apples, berries and plums grew well in the valley and were also relished in season and preserved for future enjoyment.

Housewives frequently churned their own butter and made their own cottage cheese from their own milk supply. They made cakes, bread, biscuits, pastries and cookies from wheat ground into flour at Hatch's grist mill east of town. Some farmers of the ward took their wheat harvest in wagons to Johnson's mill at Midway. The wheat kernels that didn't go into the flour comprised the family's mush. (cereal)

Housewives could trade eggs, butter and produce at the local stores for commodities they required. The busy ladies made their own soap, did the family sewing and mending, knitted caps, mittens, socks and sweaters, washed the family clothes without benefit of electricity, ironed with heavy irons heated on top of the cookstove, cooked on wood-fired stoves, milked cows, tended the sick and dying and still made time for family fun and neighborly socializing. Often when the family needed wood for heating or building, the father would take the entire family by wagon to the nearby canyons or

mountains to secure the logs.

Men worked long hours on the farms and in the fields planting, irrigating and harvesting the crops. They labored in shops, quarries and sawmills. They constructed roads, canals, ditches, homes, business and civic buildings, helping to build Heber into a thriving community.

Children learned to contribute to the family's comfort and sustenance by working on the farm, bringing in the wood and coal for making early morning fires, feeding livestock and poultry, milking cows, planting, irrigating, weeding gardens. They helped harvest the matured crops. The girls learned to help in the kitchen at an early age and considered cooking, cleaning and caring for younger children as an accepted part of growing up.

In the late fall of the year some families butchered their pigs. John Hansen was hired to assist in this chore. He had a big barrel that he transported on a handcart. The people who were having the butchering done would heat water and carry it outside to fill the barrel. After the pig was slaughtered either by shooting or having its throat slit, Mr. Hansen would use a block and tackle to put the animal into the hot water. After a while the pig's hair was easy to scrape off. Later the meat was cut up, some made into sausage or head cheese, some smoked for hams or bacon, some preserved in brine, and of course, some eaten fresh. Often the pig's bladder became a boy's football. As there was no refrigeration, surplus meat was shared with neighbors and relatives. A beef animal was seldom butchered as there was no way to preserve the meat for any length of time.

Ice helped to prolong the eating quality of some foods. During the winter when the water in Provo River froze north of the Midway Bridge, men cut the ice into big blocks. These were stored in deep sawdust for summer use. Those people fortunate enough to own an icebox, complete with water drip pan to catch the melting ice, kept their perishable foods in it. The block of ice had to be replenished frequently. However, most families had a milk safe in the cool cellar. This safe consisted of shelves enclosed within mesh wire through which the air could circulate. The safe was usually suspended from the ceiling. Shallow pans of milk were stored on the shelves. The rich, thick cream rose to the top of the pans. Other easily spoiled foods were also kept in the cellar.

The roads were not hard-surfaced and when rain or snow fell, they became deep rutted, muddy bogs. Sidewalks left much to be desired. Irwin Hicken recalls when the town had a "Gravel Day" (after the ward was created) and all the townspeople turned out to haul gravel to improve the roads.

Sixth South Street was commonly called "Back Street." It was a beautiful street with wide streams coursing down both sides of the road. Large, old, black-willow trees lined the south side of the street all the way from Main Street to Fifth East. The lane extending above Fifth East on Sixth South was called "Call's Lane" after the Call family that occupied what is now the Harold Christensen home. (516 East 600 South)

Jim Clyde, prominent businessman, sheepman and cattleman, and mayor of Heber City had a large barn on his property on Sixth South. (The Wasatch High School now occupies that space.) The Indians, on their visits to Heber, camped on the open ground of the Clyde farm and engaged in races, games and competitions of physical skill.

Venola Cowley remembers the gypsies camping along Sixth South. They would drive into town with a big span of horses and wagons and camp for a while. They canvassed the town begging for money and food and told fortunes to the townspeople. Mrs. Cowley says that the children were afraid of them and hid whenever they came to their house to beg for food. Some children were fearful that they would be stolen by the gypsies.

The Wasatch Canal came down across Jack Hicken's property and on the corner of Fifth East and Sixth South where John Robert Hicken now resides was a huge sand pit. The water ran out of Lake Creek mountains into the pit. The sand collected in the depression and settled there. The water then flowed into the city. Builders hauled the sand by teams and wagons from the Hicken property to various building sites. This sand was used in the Seminary, High School, churches and other constructions throughout the area.

A favorite camping location for Indians visiting Heber was a corner near the sand pit. They opened the gate without asking permission of anyone and turned their horses loose to graze in the field. Mr. Jack Hicken, Irwin's father, ran a butcher shop from 1885 to approximately 1910. He gave the Indians meat and was very friendly

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to them. One day a squaw wearing a rainbow-colored shawl came into the shop and desired meat. Mr. Hicken wanted that shawl and finally obtained it. Nellie Bennett has the bartered shawl in her possession today.

Spring run-off water from Center and Lake Creeks had worn channels through property of the Third Ward area. Most of them were later filled in. Ditches and channels crossed Main Street and wagons drove through them. However, there was a bridge over Main Street near Second South and another one between Center Street and First South.

There were no utility poles in Heber when the Heber Third Ward was created as electricity did not come to the community until 1909 when E. Parley Cliff came to Heber as city electrician and wiring inspector to supervise the wiring of homes and businesses throughout the town. Then the utility poles were erected down the middle of the streets. The Heber Light and Power Plant had been built about five miles north of Heber. Mr. Cliff, in addition to being a fine electrician, was a dedicated Heber Third Ward member, holding church positions in the Wasatch Stake and Third Ward until his death in 1922.

The quarter block of Second West and Third South where the Dan S. Tucker and George Stanley homes are now located was called Sleepy Hollow. It derived its name from a fairly deep depression made by water channeling. An early Sleepy Hollow School flourished there for elementary pupils until the Central School was erected in the early 1890's. As late as 1906-07 high school subjects were taught there to about twenty students. When the old Sleepy Hollow School had outlived its educational usefulness, it was used as a stable to house horses for students who rode into school from outlying districts. Horses that pulled school wagons were sheltered there. After the stable's demise, children of the neighborhood built summer bonfires in the hollow in which they roasted corn and potatoes. They congregated there for evening games of "Run, Sheep, Run," "Kick the Can," "Hide and Seek," and "Tag." It was akin to a small untended park.

The Heber residents were interested in the politics of the city, county, state and nation. They were fiercely patriotic and the 4th of July, the 24th of July, Memorial Day, Washington's Birthday observances and celebrations were long anticipated and greatly en-

side of the building was put in. A new water line, curbs and gutters improved the usefulness of the building. Old toilets were replaced. Renovation included the addition of red velvet drapes in the chapel and Relief Society room and a complete paint job throughout the meeting house. In later years pale green drapes replaced the red ones.

Large, round ornamental lights were installed at the top, mid-section and bottom of the highly polished inclines bordering the steps. Their usefulness and beauty were limited, however, as the bulbs and shades were repeatedly broken by exuberant children playing on the steps and slides.

A matching yellow brick scout room was constructed at the rear of the chapel. Access to it was gained by going outside the main building and mounting wooden steps. It had a cement floor and movable seats.

A fire pit with surrounding wooden benches was built which enabled ward members to enjoy parties and social gatherings outdoors.

While the construction and renovation was in progress, meetings were conducted in the old Wasatch Stake Seminary building on Main Street.

At the completion of all renovation and remodeling projects, the bishoprics and ward members felt a sense of intense pride and accomplishment from their volunteered labors in renewing and improving the Third Ward Chapel through the years.

The Main Street Chapel was used until July 4, 1965 when the Third Warders held their initial meeting in the newly constructed ward house at Fourth South and Third East. Their first chapel was sold and demolished during the administration of Bishop Paul Van Wagoner. It was taken down during the period of July 21st to 30th, 1969 by the Bonneville Wrecking Company who charged the Third Ward \$2500.00 for demolition. The L.D.S. Church paid 70% or \$1750.00 and the Heber Third Ward's share was \$750.00. Michael Witt of Heber bought sandstone, lumber and part of the brick from the old building. A motel and restaurant now occupy the site of the old once dearly cherished meeting house at 425 South Main.

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